lay down his work to fight for the rights of any body of brothers who are being wronged. Not until you are ready to do this can labor make any demands on capital." This statement, as has been all of Debs's statements during the last forty-eight hours, is accepted as an acknowledgment that he recognizes his defeat, and is now engaged in an effort to undo the work he has been doing for the last two weeks. He called in conference many members of his executive board, but they did not all re-

For the most part, the railroads are taking back their old employes as fast as they apply, and there were a great many applications this morning. They are not lischarging any of the men who were employed to take the places of the strikers, and such of the strikers as are re-employed are taken as individuals. Some of the federal troops, it is reported, are getting ready to leave. The camp on the lake front has been busy packing, and orders for their departure are expected at any moment. It is believed that their destination is California. The State troops are also on the move, but enough will be held in Chicago to prevent any posibility of a renewed outbreak. It may truthfully be said that with very few exceptions every man in Chicago, whether employed by railroad or belonging to the Building and Trades Council, is seeking work on practically any terms offered.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

Directors of the A. R. U. and the K. of

L. Consider the Situation. CHICAGO, July 14.-A joint meeting of the directors of the A. R. U. and the Knights of Labor began at 10:45 to-day behind closed doors at the Revere House. Grand Master Workman Sovereign left the conference at 12:50 p. m., and stated to a reporter that the services of the K. of L. had been offered unreservedly to the A. R. U. "I have been in communication with our Philadelphia office," said Mr. Sovereign, "and our executive board has sanctioned such action. The K. of L. will be called out in every place that they can be of service to the A. R. U., but a general strike of all Knights will not be ordered.

Grand Chief Stevenson and Secretary Ronemun, of the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men, representing, they claim, 7,000 men, attended the conference and announced themselves in sympathy with the A. R. D. The officers sent telegrams to all local unions, authorizing them to go on sympathetic strike if they see fit. Grand Chief J. Bowie, of the Railroad Trackmen Association, was also present at the meeting. He offered the services of his assoclation in any way they might be required. About one hundred of the members have already struck. At 2 p. m. it was announced that the ex-

ecutive committee of the A. R. U. had de-

cided to send out six men and as many directors as can be spared to work up a sentiment in favor of the A. R. If any other action was taken by the conference it was not made public. President Debs retired to his room early this evening and declined to see any one. His representatives said he had nothing to say it addition to what was given out to-day. General Master Workman Sovereign, of the K. of L. left this evening for Des Moines without making any further orders in regard to the strike. He will probably return early in the week. Everything about the city is quiet to night, and there have been no developments in the "tie-up" announced for to-day, which

failed to materialize. The executive council of the Federation of Labor finished its work to-night and adjourned. Little information of general interest was given out except that the council had decided to appropriate \$500 toward Mr. Debs's defense fund. A mass of routine business was disposed of.

A. R. U. TO ARTHUR.

The Chief Requested to State Whether He is Fighting Debs. CHICAGO, July 14.-The board of directors of the American Railway Union this afternoon sent the following telegram to P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood

of Locomotive Engineers: "The newspapers quote you as having issued an official order to your members requiring them to work with 'scab' firemen or any one else the company might employ. It is also reported to us on what seems reliable authority that you are issuing letters of recommendation to engineers for the purpose of filling positions vacated by strikers; in other words, that you are supplying 'scabs' to take the places of striking engineers. We desire to do you no injustice and wish to be advised of the facts in the case. We are now making history and do not wish to put any man on record improperly. An early answer will oblige."

The following telegram was received late to-night by Mr. Debs from Chief Arthur, of the engineers, in reply to one sent to him early in the afternoon:

"My advice to the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, when called upon to give it, has been to attend strictly to their duty as engineers; run their engines where they could do so safely, regardless of whom the company employs to fire them. I have not issued any letters of recommendation to engineers for the purpose of filling positions vacated by strikers. Have stated to all inquirers that members of the brotherhood could take the places vacated by other members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers contrary to the laws of the order; but could not take the places of members of the American Railway Union who had quit in obedience to the order of that organization. Have not sent any engineers. Have referred all applications for employment to the chairman of the general committee of adjustment."

Denied by Chief Arthur. CLEVELAND, O., July 14.-When Chief

Arthur was shown the above dispatch he declared with much emphasis that he had 401 issued any such order as was mentioned; that engineers were upheld when they refused to run with nonunion fireran, and that Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers members had been instructed not to take the places of striking A. R. U no obers.

hir Arthur, continuing, said: "According to the rules of our order members must not take the places of a striker be lenging to some other organization. But where a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers strikes without the sanction of the order, another is justified, under our laws, in taking his place. This, I suppose, has been done in some cases and has caused a misinterpretation of my position. A member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers cannot belong to the A. R. U. I have repeatedly stated that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had nothing whatever to do with this We were not consulted it was proposed or ordered consequently could not support it. I have invariably advised our members to stand by their engines and to go out on runs whenever ordered, provided they did not think their lives were placed in jeopardy by running with green crews, Where engineers refuse to run in such cases they are always upheld by the

AN UNTRUE STORY. General Miles Did Not Threaten the

brotherhood.

Mayor of Chicago. CHICAGO, July 14 .- "The story is false from beginning to end. I shall ask General Miles at once to do me the justice of denying it." said Mayor Hopkins, to-day, referring to a report from Cincinnati, to the effect that General Miles, before the State militia was ordered out, called on Mayor Hopkins and asked if he intended doing his duty and would call out the State militia. According to this report, the Mayor answered that he should not mix up in the matter, whereupon General Miles pulled out his watch and said he would give Mayor Hopkins just thirty minutes in which to issue instructions to his police and to call out the State militia, and that if he (the Mayor) refused to obey he would declare

for conspiracy "I have had but one interview with General Miles," continued the Mayor, "and that was Saturday evening about 6 o'clock, thirty-six hours after I had called for troops, and when most of them were in the field. Prior to that time I had positively no communication in any way with any federal officer. General Miles called on me at the request of Marvin Haughitt, Presitent Blackstone, of the Alton, and General Manager Egan. These gentlemen had been to see me early in the afternoon to ask if there could not be a unity of action be-tween the federal and State troops. I asked Mr. Egan whether the federal troops would street car this ne come to the aid of the police and militia dislocated. The in the ariot occurred a block away from rall-

the city under martial law and arrest him

road tracks. Mr. Egan could not answer, man and laborer will be ready and glad to and the gentlemen went to General Miles to find out. Later General Miles called at my office, and I talked with him in the presence of Centroller Ackerman, Corporation Counsel Rubens, Colonel Donovan and Alderman McGillen. The General told me his instructions were to guard federal buildings in Chicago; to protect the United States mails, and to see that roads engaged in the interstata-commerce business were not interfered with, but that his troops would aid the militia and police upon the request of the Mayor or any of his officers. civil or military. Never at any time prior to that time nor since have I had personal talk with General Miles. I believe General Miles is a fair man. I shall ask him at once in justice to me to deny the story. believe he will do so. Mayor Hopkins sent a letter to General Miles, calling attention to the story, and

asking the General to write a letter, saying

the report was unfounded Mayor Hopkins received the following letter in answer to his to General Miles: "Dear Sir-I have the honor to reply to your letter of this morning, enclosing extract from to-day's Inter Ocean. In attending to my official duties, I have not had time to read what has appeared in the public press, and have declined to be interviewed, I think, more than one hundred times during the last ten days, but, as this comes to me in your letter. I have read It appears to be sensational, and I think it unnecessary to state in detail what parts are true and what are not. I did not call upon the President by long-distance telephone. I did not say that 'should declare martial law, or that should 'place you under arrest,' or that had been instructed by the President to take any such action.' The substance of my remarks was to apprise you of the fact that the federal forces under my command were here to protect government property; to assist the United States marshal and the United States district attorney in the execution of their duties and in opening mail routes and the lines of interstate commerce, and, if required, to suppress any insurrection; that I assumed and knew that the authorities in Washington expected that the municipal and State governments would, to the extent of their power, preserve the public peace and order in this city and State. I stated, should they be overpowered in so doing, that would render hem all the assistance, and that as far as I was concerned and the forces under my command, we desired to work in harmony with the city and State authorities in the enforcement of the laws and the restoration of peace."

MANAGERS ADJOURN.

Mr. Debs's Proposition Not Consid-

ered at the Final Meeting. CHICAGO, July 14.-John M. Egan, chairman of the General Managers' Association, announced at noon to-day that the action was final which was taken last night in returning to Mayor Hopkins the proposition for a return of the strikers to work submitted by President Debs, of the A. R. U. The announcement of Mr. Egan was said to be the result of a session of the general managers to-day. The association adjourned sine die just before 12:30 p. m. It was given out that only routine business was transacted and that no further meeting of the general managers would be held unless by special cail. Upon his arrival at his office to-day Mayor Hopkins received the letter from the General Managers' Association returning the proposition for a set-tlement of the strike as made by Debs, Sovereign and Howard, with the information that it would not be considered. The Mayor forwarded the commun cation to President Debs. "I regret that the answer is such," said the Mayor think the railroad companies should have taken advantage of such a fair offer in the interest of peace, law and order. Of course they know their business better Stockyards Butchers Assaulted.

CHICAGO, July 14.-Several butchers who have taken the places of the stockyards strikers were assaulted this morning on their way to work, none of them seri-

Very little shipping is being done to Eastern points, as the packers have notified the Eastern buyers that all shipping for the present will be at owners' risk. This announcement has had the effect of cutting off a large volume of the Eastern

Many of the striking employes of the tock yards reported for work to-day. Thirty-seven switchmen, thirteen engineers and more unskilled laborers were given work. Five engines were put in service and handled all cars received from outside roads. The packing houses received 5,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs and 15,000 sheep. Armour, Swift and Morrie killed during the day and meat trains were sent out.

No Strike on the C., M. & St. P. CHICAGO, July 14.-President Debs. of the A. R. U., declared at 10:30 that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was tied up this morning. He said the men agreed last night to go out, and that they had done so. On the other hand, the general manger of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul, being interviewed, said: "It is utterly false. Not a man quit work totay, but any number of our old men were taken back. We have as many men as we can use and are taking others hourly as the work increases. Everything is in better shape to-day than at any time in ten days." He continued: "We propose to prosecute this fight with greater vigor

than ever.' Debs Must Answer in Tennessee. CHICAGO, July 14.-A summons was served to-day on Debs, Kellher, Rogers and Howard, the officers of the A. R. U from the United States Circuit Court for the Western district of Tennessee to appear in August and answer an information filed there against them. The bill is the same as that filed in court here under which the injunction of Judges Woods and

Grosscup was issued. Federal Troops to Remain. CHICAGO, July 14.-Adjutant-general Martin said to-day that there was no probability of an immediate removal of the United States troops from Chicago. "The roops will be kept here," he said, "untithe government is very certain there will be no further trouble. It costs no more to keep them here than at the various posts, and there will be no hurry about remov-

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-For Indiana

and Illinois-Generally fair; north winds,

Generally Fair Weather Predicted for Indiana.

ing them.

becoming variable; warmer near Lake Michigan, For Ohio-Fair; variable winds; slightly warmer in northeastern portion. Local Observations.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 14. Time. | Bar. Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre. 7A.M 30.04 71 70 N'west Clear. 0.00 7 P. M. |29.97 | 80 | 38 | N'west | Pt cloudy | 0.00 Maximum temperature. 93: minimum temperature, 66. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation,

July 14, 1894: -0.00Departure from normal. -0.16Excessor deficiency since July 1 *493 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, July 14.-Arrived: La Touraine, from Naples; Gellert, from Naples; Paris, from Southampton; Venetian, from Stettin; Loch Etieve, from Rotter-

QUEENSTOWN, July 14.-Arrived: Umbria, from New York. HAMBURG, July 14.-Arrived: Wieland. rom New York. NAPLES, July 14.-Arrived: Suevia, from New York. GLASGOW, July 14.-Arrived: Nestorian, from Boston.

St. Paul Republicans Win.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.-By a decision the Supreme Court to-day, the Republicans gain control of the Assembly and upper house of the City Council. The last Council declared the Republican majority elected, but the city clerk, a Democrat, in illing the roll at the first meeting called the names of a majority who organized the body. The Republicans took the matter into the courts with the result stated.

Guarded by Cavalry. SOUTH ENID, O. T., July 14.-The railway bridge south of town, which was destrayed by enraged citizens yesterday, has been repaired and railway traffic resumed. A troop of United States cavalry guards the tracks, while an extra force of policemen are stationed about town. There were no further acts of violence to-day, and the indications are there will be none.

Centenarian Injured.

NEW YORK, July 14.-Thomas Kolmer. 104 years old, was knocked down by a street car this morning and his shoulder dislocated. The injury and shock will prob-

THE MOLLIHAN GANG

RINGLEADER OF KOKOMO DESPER-ADOES RETURNING FOR TRIAL.

Loyal G. A. R. Resolutions and Tenders of Services to the Governor-Would-Be Train Wrecker Caught.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., July 14.-For a period of six years, beginning with 1870, Kokomo harbored the worst band of desperadoes in Indiana, well remembered as the Mollihan gang. It was a continuous reign of terror until in 1876 the gang, after the murder of a prominent merchant of another city, in a hotel, dispersed, and though large rewards were offered none of the sixteen desperadoes was taken until this week, when Mart B. Mollihan, the leader, surrendered himself at Kansas City. Officer Stewart was notified of the arrest yesterday, and will bring the man back for trial. Mollihan's saloon, at the junction depot, was the gang's headquarters, and from this place more than a dozen persons, chiefly commercial travelers, were robbed and murdered. The dead bodies were placed along the railroad track to allay suspicion. The gang was also engaged in counterfeiting, safe cracking, house burning, wholesale robbery and othof Mollihan's conviction, owing to the fact that the witnesses to the long-ago atrocities are all dead or have moved away.

G. A. R. RESOLUTIONS.

Believe the Governor and President Have Done Their Duty.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. KOKOMO, Ind., July 14.-At a meeting of T. J. Harrison Post, G. A. R., last night, at which 180 members were present, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

graceful rioting, obstruction of mails, interruption of trade and travel and destruction of life and property growing out of strikes incited and ordered by selfish and demagogical leaders in certain organizations. which encourage anarchy and contempt for law and order; therefore, it is "Resolved by T. J. Harrison Post, that we heartily approve of and indorse the orders and actions of President Cleveland

and Governor Matthews in using both regu-

lars and militia in suppressing disorder, en-

"In view of the late wide-spread and dis-

forcing the laws and protecting life and That the government and laws of the United States are and should be supreme, and that it is the right and duty of the President to use armed force whenever and wherever it is necessary to maintain and enforce the laws and protect life and property, without being hampered by State lines, or by the will or wishes of local authorities. In the present and future, as in the past, we hold ourselves ready to the extent of our ability to aid the government in maintaining law and order in all parts of the United States. "Resolved, That our immigration laws have been far too lax in admitting bad persons and classes from foreign shores, who have enjoyed the privileges of citizenship without having proper intelligence and loyalty to the Republic. They come without being invited, teach anarchy, sedition and disaffection, and defy and disobey the

laws. Such actions should be promptly and

severely punished, immigration greatly re-stricted or entirely prevented, and vicious

and dangerous foreigners excluded from "Resolved, That we rejoice to see the patriotic spirit manifested by many ex-confederates in Congress and elsewhere declaring themselves ready and willing to fight, if necessary, at the call of the national government for our common flag and country, against either foreign or domestic foes, and we welcome such to stand with us in fraternity, charity and loyalty in a "Resolved, That while we recognize the full right of all persons to quit the service of their employers, we denounce the vioence by which others are prevented from continuing to labor or are prevented from taking the places vacated. We favor such legislation as shall provide for a fair, prompt and peaceable settlement of differences between corporation and employes when they are unable or unwilling to adjust such matters otherwise. The resolutions are signed by M. Garrigus, J. F. Elliott, A. N. Grant and O. A.

Post No. 492 Criticises Others.

Somers, committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. QUINCY, Ind., July 14.-At a regular meeting held by Wild Post, No. 492, G. A. R., this evening, the following were unani-

Whereas, The G. A. R. Post, No. 31 et of Indiana, have had published n the Journal resolutions indorsing Grover Cleveland and Governor Matthews for their course taken in the A. R. U. strike now pending, therefore be it "Resolved. That whilst we earnestly indorse all legal acts to suppress lawless deeds and all acts of the officers in authority to maintain the supremacy of all law, be they good or bad, yet we look with pity on any G. A. R. post that will publicly indorse such a person as our present executive of the Nation. We feel that Grover Cleveland and his subordinate tools in their action in the Pension Department towards the G. A. R. and comrades have forfeited all rights to be publicly applanded for any acts that they may do, es-

pecially by the G. A. R. "Resolved. That one righteous act does not cover a multitude of sins. "Resolved, That no public declaration eading in that direction ought to be passed by any G. A. R. post. "Resolved, That we act with charity for all and enmity toward none "JAMES H. BUCHANAN, Commander, "VINT ANDERSON, Adjutant.

"W. H. ASHER, Past Commander, M. BRYANT. H. SHOEMAKER. DAVID TODD, LOYD T. DUNCAN,

JONATHAN SCHARBAUGH." Ready to Save the Country.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ORLEANS, Ind., July 14.-At a special meeting of Spicely Post, No. 252, G. A. R.,

held this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Whereas, Our country has been, and is, in a state of great excitement and turmoil, owing to the unwarranted strikes, lawlessness and destruction of life and property, and being impressed with a true sense of patriotism and devotion to our flag, country, law and order,

and believing that the time is at hand when loyal men everywhere should give public expression of loyalty to our countherefore be it Resolved, That we indorse the manly firm and patriotic act of our Governor, Claude Matthews, in using the military power of the great State of Indiana, and

our President, Grover Cleveland, in the use of the federal soldiers of the United States to suppress lawlessness and put down anarchy and treason, and to uphold and naintain peace and order within our border. "Recoived, That we, as veterans of the late war, with the fire of patriotism still burning brightly upon the altar of our

hearts, and while our locks are white with the many hardships endured for God. home and liberty, we do most earnestly tender our united services to the Governor of Indiana to aid in crushing out an-archy, and establishing peace, law and order of this, our beloved country."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Seymour Citizen Overcome by Heat.

SEYMOUR, Ind., July 14.-Clarence Able a prominent contractor of this city, aged thirty-three, was overcome by the heat this morning, and died within twenty minutes of acute congestion of the brain. He was a member of Seymour Lodge, No. 204, I. O. O. F., and Hermion Lodge, No. 44, K. of P. He leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will be conducted by the two fraternal orders of which he was a member.

Tried to Wreck a Train.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., July 14.-An unusual case of criminality was exposed here to day by the arrest and imprisonment of Frederick Hoser, a colored boy, aged ten. on the charge of attempting to wreck a Pennsylvania freight train. He placed a tie on the track because he had been put off and wanted revenge. As he himself expresed it. "He just wanted to kill somebody, and did not care who."

Death of an Old Resident. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Ind., July 14.-Marshall Mc Farren, aged forty-five, a lifelong resident of this city, died last night after a brief Staggered in Front of the Engine.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 14.-Charles

Stoker, son of Adam Stoker, residing five

miles west of this city, was instantly

killed to-night by a switch engine in the

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Air-line yards. He was intoxicated and staggered on the track in front of the engine. His skull was fractured and his left foot cut off. He was about twenty-five years old and unmarried.

Drowned in the Ohio. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 14.-George Briles, aged twenty-five, was drowned tonight in the river below town. His skiff was attached to an excursion boat. The swell upset the skiff. Briles and four companions were thrown in the water. All

swam ashore except Briles. His body has not been recovered. Big Flour Mill Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 14.-The large flour mill of Jordan & Lane at Decker, this county, was burned last night. Loss, \$10,-000; no insurance. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary. Large quantities of wheat and corn were also lost. Indiana Notes. Burglars secured \$500 worth of goods G. Evans & Co.'s store, at El-

wood, Friday night.

Frankton people say that the Indiana casting plant, which has been reported as removing from that place, never had existence at Frankton, and never sought location there. The Martinsville G. A. R. Post has passed resolutions condemning the conduct of the strikers, and offering services of a company in arms if necessary to put down the rebellion.

At Lincolnville, Wabash county, John Tyner, a farmer, and a neighbor were preparing to haul hay, when the team attached to the hay wagon started on a run and Mr. Tyner, endeavoring to stop the animals, was struck in the face by the tongue, which literally tore out his face to the base of the jaw, breaking the bones and disfiguring him for life. The horses threw him down and tramped on him, injuring him internally. He may die.

TO BE BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Tennessee Rapist and Murderer Danger of a Horrible Death.

HUMBOLDT, Tenn., July 14.-Miss Partia Wellington, the sixteen-year-old daugnter of W. T. Wellington, a wealthy planter, was assaulted and murdered near her father's home at Pierson, Tenn., late yesterday afternoon. Miss Wellington left home in company with a younger sister to gather blackberries. The girls became separated and, after some hours, the younger one started in search of her older sister; but she could not be found. An alarm was given and the whole neighborhoodd was aroused. She was finally found about Her throat sunset in a dying condition. was cut and she had been criminally assaulted. She was taken home, but died without speaking a word. The crime has aroused the whole country, and hundreds other indignities. of men are scouring the woods to-night searching for the murderer. If he is caught he will be burned at the stake on the spot where the murder was perpe-

ROWING A 'VARSITY RACE.

A Spirited Description Showing Why Students Grow Excited.

While they dress, through the window

and cracks in the side of the boathouse

W. A. Brooks, in Harper's Magazine.

they see a small fleet of steam crafts of all sizes and shapes come slowly up the river, and restlessly change their positions in the deep water to the eastward of the start. Then the breeze brings to their ears the sound of faint cheering, and, coming up the railroad track on the other side of the river, they see the observation train, with its tiers of seats crowded with people, all framed in by canoules of crimson or blue. Cold chills creep up and down their spines as they realize that the longexpected hour has at last arrived. They are glad when the orders are given to pick up the shell, carry her out and put her into the water. Then, when they find themselves in their places, and feel the rough handle of the sweep in their grasp, the greater part of their nervousness vanishes, and with a last tug at their toe straps they are ready to be off. In short stretches and with frequent stops they worry their way across the river, stealing occasionally a glance at their opponents, who are slowly rowing down. Then an order is given to keep their eyes in the boat, and they know that they are dangerously near the start. They drift by the starting boat, and feel the hands of the boatman as he grasps the stern and holds it in position. Above and about them they hear an indistinct buzz of cheers and shouts, but their hearts beat so quickly that their eyes are half blurred, and they can with difficulty hold their gaze on the back of the man in front. At the word they quickly peel off their jerseys and pass them to the boatman. Then comes a time which tries the patience all. They back her up a little, pull the bow round, then go out to the full reach. A second, it is a year to each man in the shells. There is a horrible silence, then "Are you ready? Go" from the referee sends them off with a rush. If the reader has ever handled a sweep in a 'varsity race he will know how each man feels while he waits for the start There he is with his feet firmly presse against the stretcher, his knees slightly bent and the blade of his sweep just covered with water. At the "Go" like spring he uncoils, gives a short swing with his shoulders, a shove with his legs, tears his blade from the water, rushes forward and digs the water again. Three strokes and there is headway; a fourth and he can feel the need of slower work longer pulls. He hears nothing; sees nothing. His mind is a blank. There is a great throbbing in his head, an unomfortable feeling about his stomach. His breath does not seem to come right. 'Oh, dear," he thinks to himself, "I can never stand this." But as the lengthens and the recover becomes slower the mist slowly clears away from before uncomfortable true work vanishes and the the race begins. He man in front of him, gathering all his wits about him, he watches his time, tries to move with him, thinks of a thousand things in a second; but principally he is interested as to where the other crew is. He knows soon enough. As he comes forward for a stroke he catches a glimpse out of the corner of his eye of a moving mass bestde him on the water. There they are. "But we're holding them," he says to himself, as he shuts his teeth hard and puts more drive into his legs. "Half a mile," shouts the cockswain. 'Only half a mile!" It seems as though he had been rowing for hours. "Why don't we These thoughts flash through his mind. But he pulls with his might. If he gains there comes to him slowly the knowledge that his craw is ahead, the moving mass beside him is gradually dropped astern, and now as he comes forward he can see his opponents as they struggle to regain the space they have lost. The sight gives him courage, and he feels as strong as an ox. The race becomes interesting. He never rowed so well in his life Not a muscle becomes 'tired, "One mile! shouts the cockswain. "Only three more," he thinks to himself, and the time passes quickly until the next mile flag is reached. Then something happens which brings his heart into his mouth. His oar, as he shoots it out on the recover, strikes a wave, the handle twists in his grasp, and before he can control it the blade is the wrong way. He stops rowing, and wrenches his oar out of the water. The delay has enabled his opponents to catch up, and as he sees them his spirits fall. But quickly getting into the stroke, he makes up for what he has lost by pulling all the harder, and soon he feels more at ease, for he knows he is gaining. Another mile and he hears about him the cheers of the spectators on the decks of the vachts. A half a mile further and he feels sure of the race. "Now, boys," shouts the cockswain, "only a half mile more," Jove! how he pulls! and as nearer and nearer he gets to the finish, the more he sees and the more he hears. Cannon crash distance shots were made by both men in his ear. Whistles and yells of delight The match was for \$100 a game, with a are heard on all sides. Pulling a strong, side bet of \$100 on the final outcome. steady stroke, his crew swings along, and just before they cross the line they spurt to show what they can do. "Let her run!"

shouts the cockswain, and the race is over. OUR MILITARY RESOURCES.

No Other Country Can Muster So Large an Army as Uncle Sam.

The United States has been said to be a warlike nation without being a military nation. Its war potentialities are vast, indeed. It showed that thirty years ago, when with only a little more than half its present population it mustered than 3,000,000 men under arms in the Union and confederate forces. There are now in America the enormous total of 9,900,000 men of military age eligible for military service. No other civilized country in the world could place such a gigantic host of men in the field in an emergency. Of course the actual number of organized. drilled and uniformed citizen soldiers is only a small fraction of this, but the real available military strength of the United States is only inadequately appreciated by the average American. The military spirit which the civil war engendered has not died out among the American youth. On the contrary, it has amply held its own, if it has not increased. Never before was the National Guard of the several States so strong in numbers, so well armed so so strong in numbers, so well armed, so excellently disciplined. There are 112,190 of these volunteers in all, representing infantry, cavalry and artillary. Their efficiency

widely varies, being high as a rule in the old, rich and populous States, and less satisfactory in the newer and sparsely-settled

New York heads the list in numbers with a well-equipped force of 12,810 officers and men-as large as a fighting army corps of the rebellion. Pennsylvania has a force of 8,614, whose mettle was tried two years ago at Homestead; Ohio has 6,125, and Massachusetts, 5,686. As it happens, the States in which the present strike centers are well prepared for such an emergency. Illinois's militia body musters 4,777 men; Indiana's, 2,633; Iowa's, 2,351; Missouri's, 2,415, and Michigan's, 2,801. Illinois is particularly fortunate in the character of its fine city regiments. The entire organized militia of the United States is subject to the orders of the President, and can be moved and concentrated wherever occasion for its presense arises. When to this great army 100,000 men are added the 25,000 regulars and the 2,000 or 3,000 blue jackets and marines of the war ships on the home station, it is obvious that there is something more than the policeman's club between the American people and anarchy.

JAPAN STILL FOR WAR

TEN THOUSAND OF HER SOLDIERS LANDED IN COREA.

An Army from China Also Camped Near Scoul, Which Will Probably Be the Battle Ground.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 14.-The steamer

Victoria brings news that while she was at Yokohama active preparations were being made for war. Off Mojien, on the Japanese coast, she passed a war ship and eight troop ships carrying 10,000 Japanese soldiers to Corea. The latter action was taken by the Japanese government after a report that China was going to send 12,-000 men. On June 26 Li Hung Chang ordered a fleet of five war ships to the north for service. Many Chinese engaged in business are withdrawing from Corea and Japan. Japan has stopped the exportation of coal. The two armies are camped very close to each other at Seoul, and if there is any trouble the Corean capital will be the battle-ground. No less than four demands have been made on Japan to withdraw, but all have been declined. The whole Orient is on the alert. Every telegram, every mail, every move by officials aids in keeping up the tension of feeling among the people. The Chinese troops are quartered at Assan, levying a forced tribute on the people and committing many

Reports as to the Corean rebels vary, many holding that they have been dispersed. It is probable, however, that they still hold their strong position at Senshu. Replies from the special correspondent of the Yokohama Nipon, received June 23, state that, as expected, the rebels are still in Senshu, and so powerful that the weak government troops cannot attack them. A reported great triumph of the governmen troops is nothing more than the killing o innocent people who were being escorted by the Tugaka. The latter defended them for some time, but, foreseeing that they would not be successful, they left the people to their fate and shut themselves in a castle. In the meantime the people were killed in hundreds, and as the Tugaku announced from the castle that their leaders had been killed a report was made to the government to that effect. Judgment was given at Tuyko, June

n the case of the man who killed Kim-O-Kim at the instigation of the Corean King several months ago. Kim's body, it will be remembered, was taken to Corea, cul into eight parts and one sent to each province. The principals were all discharged on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Although the plotting was done in Japan the murder was committeed in The man who abducted Kim's friend, Bok-Ur-Ko, intending to murder im, was given a light sentence. The plague is reported to be diminishing but Hong Kong averages thirty cases

CHANGES IN THE VIGILANT.

Bowsprit and Topmast Shortened and Time Allowance Reduced.

GLASGOW, July 14.—The Vigilant sailed to-night for Bangor, Belfast, Lough, in order to take part in the regatta of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club on Monday. The American yacht has had three feet taken off her bowsprit and her topmast has been shortened. The reduction of the plan of the Vigilant's head sail has also reduced the time allowance which she was compelled to give the Britannia. The Vigilant now yields the Britannia only seventy seconds, instead of three minutes, over a fifty-mile course. The ballast of the American yacht has also been lightened.

Will Build Another Valkyrie. LONDON, July 14.-The Field to-day, in its yachting article, confirms the report which has been in circulation for several weeks past that Lord Dunraven and two or three other gentlemen have agreed to build another Valkyrie, and they will challenge for the America's cup in 1895. The Field says that the new Valkyrie will probably be much smaller than the sunken Valkyrie. It is stated in Glasgow that the opinion prevails in certain circles that the Vigilant has been rather too plentifully gifted with sailing masters.

French National Fete. PARIS. July 14.-The French national fete, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, and the commencement of the French revolution, was celebrated to-day throughout France. The day passed very In the Army He Is Useful as Well as quietly. No disturbances were reported. During the day there was a demonstration on the part of a number of Alsatians around the statues of Strasburg and Joan of Arc in the presence of an immens crowd of people. There was no disorder however. A man who tried to harangue against the government was arrested.

450 Suffering from Cholera. ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.-One hundred and seventy-one new cases of cholera and fifty deaths from that disease have been reported here. There are now 460 people suffering from choiera in the hospitals.

Deadly Boit of Lightning. BERLIN, July 14.-Thirteen men and women who were working in a field at Belno, near Schwetz, West Prussia, were

killed by lightning to-day.

Cable Notes. Prof. Hermann Helmholtz, the distinguished German scientist, who was taken suddenly ill on Thursday last, is suffering from paralysis of the left side. The American line of steamships has cut the steerage passenger rates from London Liverpool and Queenstown to any American port to 36 shillings (\$9), including outfit. Additional slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Constantinople yesterday Many more buildings were damaged and there were some casualties. The population, however, is calmer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14 .- Dr. Carvet to-day won the last of the series of live pigeon shoots with J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, and thus takes the match. Today's score was as close and exciting as have been the previous ones. Carver killed ninety-five birds to his opponent's ninety-four. Several phenomenal long-

Elliott Defeated by Carver.

Negro Shot to Death. CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., July 14.-News has reached here from Dixon county that

riddled him with bullets. The negro was a barn-burner, convicted of one such crime and suspected of many. Insurance Suit Withdrawn. TOLEDO, O., July 14.-The suit of Margaret Mutchler, asking a receiver for the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company has been withdrawn and the loss adjusted. The

for some time before the suit was begun,

a body of masked men took a negro named

William Bell, alias Drew, from his home

last night, carried him into the woods and

to be paid. Kellyites Sent to the Workhouse. WHEELING, W. Va., July 14 .- The remnant of Kelly's industrial army, which arrived here last night, was arrested and sentenced to-day en masse to fifteen days in the workhouse. More are expected and will be treated in the same manner.

Hogan's Army Embarks. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 14.—Hogan's industrial army, which encamped in the East bottoms Thursday night, set sail down the river in the fifteen boats which

CARS DOWN A GRADE

A CUT OF THEM ON THE PANHANDLE CRASH INTO HOME BREWERY.

Much Damage to Property-Strikers or Sympathizers Supposed to Have Caused the Wreck.

Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock this morning

a cut of cars were started from the Pan-

handle yards, at Grant street, and crashed

into the 'Home Brewing Company's sta-

bles. From Grant street, which is several blocks east of the brewery, to the brew house there is a considerable down grade, The short distance that the cars had to run was the only thing that prevented more of a demolishment. The distance being so short the cars had not acquired such a high rate of speed as they would had they not been diverted at the brewery. Had they passed the brewery the cars would have come right down into the heart of the city, and possibly into the Union Station, The probable loss of property might have been large had the cars come down to the Unian Station at the rate of speed they would have acquired by the time they reached that place. From a point east of Leota street to Virginia avenue there is a continual down grade, and a practical demonstration of the speed that a cut of cars would acquire in this distance was given several years ago when a cut of cars started from that point and ran down to the Panhandle freight house at Virginia avenue. At the time the cars were turned into the freight house by a yard switchman at the avenue and demolished one

The brake chains on the cars cut loose last night were unhooked, and it appeared at first to have been the design of some person or crowd of persons to start the cars down and prevent them being stopped by the use of the brake. It was at first thought that the cars had started on account of the grade in the tracks and the brakes not being tightly set. When it was found that the brake chains had been unhooked, however, this idea was not for awhile entertained. When this fact was learned it was at once concluded that the starting of the cars was the work of strikers or their sympathizers. Fortunately there was no one about the yards at the time the cars were started and no one on them in their rapid descent of the grade and into the brewing company's stables. Had there been any one on the cars when the crash came he would undoubtedly have been killed, as the cars turned into the switch at the brewery and jammed through it into the stables owned by the company, where a number of horses and wagons were housed. As it was the destruction of property

end of the depot.

is the only loss, so far as positively known, that has resulted from the cutting of the cars. It was impossible last night to estimate the probable loss to each. During the excitement which the wreck caused it was impossible to tell the full extent of the juries to several of the horses and just how badly the wagons had been damaged. Some of them were demolished, and several horses were badly injured. Three of them it was impossible to get at on account of the wreckage that was piled about them. The stable was demolished and a number of the cars were badly wrecked. The police were notified by telephone of the wreck, and officers were at once sent to the scene to investigate. The police were told after their arrival that three special deputy United States marshals wno were doing guard duty in the yards had seen man on top the cars just as they started down the grade. They called to him to set the brakes, but he paid attention to them. It was also found, after a portion of the debris had been cleared away, that the private switch at the brew ery had been turned so as to throw the cars into this switch. Just prior to the time the cars crashed into the switch four men went to the brew house and asked given some beer. were refused by the young man at the brewery and the men departed without saying anything. The young man said he paid no attention to the men and could not tell whether they were railroaders or not. When the cars ran into the switch they were going at a high rate of speed and crashed into the stable. This was completely demolished and a number of the cars were derailed and some them thrown crosswise across the track Four of the horses in the stable could not be reached at 2 o'clock this morning, and it is not known how badly they were in-

The wrecking crew of the railroad was called out immediately and set to work clearing up the debris. The noise made by the cars crashing into the stable awakened a number of people residing close to the brewery and a large crowd collected to watch the work of the wrecking crew. The loss to the brewery company amounts to about \$1,200 or \$1,500. At 2:30 o'clock this morning Deputy Marshals Martin and Wilson talked with a Panhandle switching crew. Conductor Bourne said his engine backed against the cars and missed the coupling. A brakeman, e new man, was on cars when they started and was told to set the brakes. The chain having been unhooked, however, the brake refused to work. This brakeman has not been seen since. The starting of the cars was due to the engine backing against

them. It is supposed that strikers or sympathizers unhooked all the chains.

THE DRUM MAJOR.

Beautiful. Gustav Kobbe, in St. Nicholas. While the drum major cannot, under any circumstances, be said to have been born to blush unseen, he performs many duties of which the looker-on at a street parade knows nothing. It requires a visit to a State camp or a United States army post to learn what the tall man in the bearskin hat has to do. For there he is busy even

when he isn't on show. The drum major is to the band what the first sergeant is to a company. He drills the musicians in marching, sees that they are rightly equipped, that the brasses are bright and the music in order. The band, of course, practices under the band leader. but the drum major has full charge of the field music-the trumpeters and the drumand-fife corps. In fact, the drum major derives his name from the fact that he was formerly chief drummer of the regiment. He has been an ornament of the British army since the reign of Charles II. and has long flourished in the continental services. He is tambour major in the French army, and he went by the same name in the German service until the gradual giving up of French terms after the Franco-German war converted him into the regiments trommler-the regimental drummer-a term which well expresses the original duties of the office, but lacks the swing of "drum major" and "tambour major." And what is a drum major with

out swing? At "parade," at any army post, or State camp, the drum major leads the band and field music to the front, and brings it to a halt facing the color line. At the approach of the adjutant he gives the command, "open ranks," and when the arms have been inspected, "close ranks." He then marches the band back to its place on the color line. The drum major's uniform is so gorgeous

beause his imagination is not fettered by the United States army regulations, he be ing allowed to wear any uniform which his colonel considers appropriate. He will usually have three or four uniforms, changing them according to his fancy. You see he is the artist of the regiment, and so is allowed some freedom in dress. The drum major ranks as a sergeant, but no regular sergeant in the United States army could get himself up as Drum Major Jorgensen does, with a red breast piece of Prussian Uhlan (Lancer) pattern, a broad gold and white band, gold epaulets, and aiguillettes, to say nothing of the towering bearskin hat.

MARVELS OF THE SUN.

Some Ider of the Distance to That draft for payment had been in bank here Source of Light and Life. awaiting an agreement as to the amount

M. Camille Flammarion has an attractive method of communicating scientific facts, and in an article in a recent issue of Science Siftings he gives a characteristic description of the marvels of the sun. The celestial body, he tells us, weighs 324,000 times the weight of our globe, and is 1,283,-000 times the size of our earth. To form an idea of the superiority of the greatness of the sun over the earth we can represent the sun by a sphere of twenty-two metres. larger than the Pantheon of Paris-and place beside it, to represent the earth, a toy balloon twenty centimetres in diameter. The real dimensions of the sun are con-cluded from its apparent dimensions com-bined with its distance. Six different methods of measurement prove that if the entire

earth was transported to the same distance as the sun, it would be seen at an angle of 17.64 degrees-that is to say, at a distance equal to 11,693 times the diameter of our globe, or, in other words, 149,000,000 of kilometres. The only way of appreciating such a distance is to measure it by the time a train would take to traverse it Suppose, for instance, an express train. going at sixty kilometres an hour, set our to reach the sun, the duration of the journey would be 149,000,000 minutes, or 2,483 mg hours, or 103,472 days, or 282 years. If serv off at once, such a train would reach the sun in the year 2177. But an express train travels at a relatively slow rate of speed. Sensation, which is rapid, almost instantaneous, travels at the rate of twenty-eight metres per second. If a child asked for the sun, as they sometimes do for the moon and his nurse gave it to him, and he had arms long enough to reach the sun so that it burnt his fingers, he would never feel the burn. The child would become an old man and die long before the sensation of burning could pass from the tips of his fingers to his brain, for the time requisite for the transmission of this sensation would not be less than 163 years.

The Chinese Laundry Ticket.

Ladies' Home Journal. Probably not one person in a thousand understands the true interpretation of the Chinese laundry ticket. The Celestials have a system of their own. It is based on many gods and goddesses of the laundry. Although the system is a very com licated one, seldom does a Chinese lau dryman deliver a package of washing 'the wrong person. Furthermore, if the ticket is lost, the chances are that you will not get your linen, unless you be particular friend of the proprietor. Instances are on record where an American has gone to court to force the Chinese to yield up the washing, but the judge was not convinced that the case of the white man was a good one. The Chinese laundryman at the beginning of each week makes out a batch of checks, in duplicate, to be used as wash tickets. He selects the name of some god or goddess or of some object, as the sun the moon or the stars. To this name he prefixes a number, as "Mook No 1." No. 2," and so on. In the space between the two legends-for the signs are repeat twice-he has his own name, as, for instance, "Wah Lee.

When a customer takes bundle of washing to the laundry, the Chinese, first tearing a ticket in two in a ragged fashion, puts one-half on the parget for reference, the other half he gives as a receipt to the person who has brought the package of laundry. It must be presented when the laundry is demanded, and no fears need be entertained that the package of clean clothes will not be forthcoming, for the Chinese are scrupulously exact in these matters, and seldom or never make mis-

Julian Hawthorne's New Home. New York Mail and Express.

The novelist Julian Hawthorne, who proposes to spend the remainder of his days in the West Indies, writes from Jamaica that so far he has seen no reason to reconsider or regret his determination. When he wrote he and his family, consisting o his wife and seven children, had been in possession for several weeks of their new and orderly place on the hills near Kingston. It is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea and commands a fine ocean view. He has several hundred acres of the best land on the island.

"It is never." he says, "over seventy-four degrees in the daytime and goes down to two blankets at night. We are all covered with red loam from digging in the garden. The estate is covered with pimento trees, which I shall pick this year, but probably cut down later and plant orange and citron. I shall have a big crop coffee in a year or so. Needless to say, we are well. That hardly expresses it. I am doing some work that interests me, and I hope will interest our great-grandchildren one of these days, when you and I are in heaven, out of it all. I have no idea when it will finish itself, for I am not hurrying it and rewrite somewhat." Hawthorne's daughter Hildegarde, who is barely grown up, will soon come before the public with her world's fair book fancifully entitled, "The Pairest of the Fair." is rather late in the day for a book of the kind, but there will be great curiosity

Hawthorne writes. Lacked the Nerve.

see how the granddaughter of Nathanie

Mr. Gotham-How do you like the city girls? Mr. Spodunk-Oh, they're all right enough to look at, but I can't say I get along with them very well. I always find them very jolly. Yaas, mebbe; but when I see 'em all standing around in low-neck dresses I don't seem to have nerve to slap 'em on the back and joke with 'em, as I do

Turn About.

with the girls up our way.

Washington Star. "I wish it could be managed," said the man who had been thinking deeply. "It would be a magnificently humane enter-

"What do you mean?" asked his wife. "I was just thinking that it would be a great thing if the explorers in polar regions would send down a relief expedition for the benefit of us people here.'

Too Literal, South Boston News.

Anxious Inquirer (to crusty old gentleman)-When do you suppose this rain is going to stop? C. O. G.-When it gets to the ground, or course.

Or the Trolley "Goes Dead." Washington Star.

"What I most desire," said the artist, "is repose," "Yes, but there's such a thing as too much of it. Take, for instance, a car when the cable breaks." Hint for Republicans.

The Republican party should drop the League Club foolishness and prepare to wield the income tax club the Democrats

Washington Post.

propose to furnish. Polite Inquiry. Philadelphia Press. Will Mr. Cleveland, now that he has

illumined the public mind on the treasury deficit, please say a few words on the sugar steal.

Important, if True. Philadelphia Record. Tailors say that the movement for bright colored dress suits, with knickerbocker trousers, will break out in carnest

Marine Joke.

Philadelphia Record. A little Tioga boy, who is much interested in marine matters, asked his mother if they had dog watches on cat boats. Bad Miscalculation.

Philadelphia Record. The Anarchists have sadly miscalculated the power of the government and the patriotism of its citizens.

New Hominy Flake Company. The American Hominy Flake Company, of Indianapolis, capital stock \$8,000, in \$50 shares, was incorporated yesterday. The directors are Martin L. Mowrer, Frank Jones, C. A. Silsby, John L. Green and W. L. Kette, The company will make and sellhominy flakes and other cereal products.

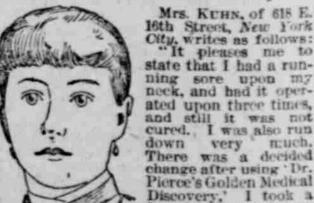
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our medicine, and one bottle cured him. shall always recommend your medicines. DR. J. A. COMINGOR CO.

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